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Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary Schools

BOTANY

1955
INISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

TECHNICAL TERMS

IN

HINDI

FOR

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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BOTANY

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FOREWORD

During the year 1950-51, the Government of India set up a Board of Philologists and Scientists to lay down broad principles for evolving a uniform scientific terminology for the country and preparing a dictionary of such terms for all modern Indian languages. The constitution of the Board may be seen at Appendix I. To fulfil these objects and also to help in the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi areas, it was decided to organise a special unit in the Ministry of Education.

The Hindi Section of the Ministry, working according to the principles laid down by the Board (which may be seen in Appendix II) and in close cooperation with the committee of experts, brought out in the course of about a year, five provisional pamphlets listing 5,500 technical terms. These provisional lists were then circulated for suggestions and comments from all interested readers and experts working in these fields. This action evoked a great interest and suggestions poured in from all the different linguistic regions. These comments were carefully scrutinized and assessed by the respective expert committees, and in the light of their findings, the lists were further examined, revised and approved by the Board of Scientific Terminology. Thereafter, they were submitted to the Government of India for acceptance. It is a matter for gratification that these lists of Hindi technical terms are now being published (with the sanction of the Government) as standard and authoritative glossaries.

These terms have been framed as a result of continuous and collective thinking of many experts. Every attempt has been made to combine scientific precision with conformity to the genius of the language. It is hoped that they will in course of time pass into current use and help in the preparation of suitable books in Hindi and in other Indian languages on Scientific and Technical subjects. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Board and the various Expert Committees who have worked with devotion and enthusiasm to accomplish this great task of building up a common technical vocabulary for all Indian languages. Their work is continuing and will not end till Hindi and other Indian languages have been provided with an adequate vocabulary to enable them to explore all the nuances of thought demanded by the needs of an increasingly complex world.

HUMAYUN KABIR

New Delhi,
7th Jan. 1955

Conspectus of Principles underlying the Preparation of the Technical Terms in Hindi.

The scientific terminologies listed in the following pages are primarily intended to meet the demands of High School education. These terms cover the following sciences :—

(1) Mathematics
(2) Physics
(3) Chemistry
(4) Botany
(5) Civics
(6) History (including Allied Geography).

This work has been done under the direction of the Board of Scientific Terminology set up by the Ministry of Education in December, 1950. The principles which were laid by the Board and on which these terminologies are based may be summarised as follows :—

(1) International terms have been left untranslated, only their transliteration in Devanagari Script has been given. But a considerable difficulty had subsequently to be faced in defining an 'International Term', as no work relating to this definition was available. The various Committees of experts, organised in accordance with the directions of the Board, however, happily managed to approach this problem in various ways, according to the nature of the subject. Broadly speaking, the following items were accepted as 'International terms by all our Committees :—

(1) Units of weights, measures etc.
(2) Terms based on proper names, which commemorate the names af eminent scientists etc., e. g.

Fahrenheit Scale	फारेनहाइट स्केल
Voltmeter	वोल्टमापी

As regards approach to individual subjects, Physics typically represented subjects rich in concepts, while Chemistry typified those which are rich in objects. In Physics it was felt that technical terms describing scientific concepts should, as far as possible, be in the language in which the school education is imparted, and consequently a large number of terms in Physics were rendered into Hindi equivalents. The case of Chemistry was entirely different. Finding that only seven out of 97 elements were known to ancient India, only these seven have been translated ; the other elements, together with all the compounds out of these elements, have been left untranslated, though transliterated in the Devanagari Script.

In accordance with the directive given by the Philological Committee set up as recommended by the Board of Scientific Terminology, the English forms of international terms have, where necessary, been adopted to suit the genius of Hindi, e. g.

Litre	लिटर
Gramme	ग्राम
Erg	अर्ग

II. These terminologies have particularly kept currency in view. We have resorted to new words only when no suitable current words could be found. A very large number of common current words have been selected and given a precise meaning. This has been done mostly in cases where in English also a commonly current word has been taken into Science and given a precise connotation. e. g.

Force	बल
Power	शक्ति
Work	कार्य
Heat	ऊष्मा
Temperature	ताप

It is felt that by usage these words will be confirmed in their scientific connotations and will become as large a part of our scientific vocabulary as other more learned words.

III. One of the top-most features of our Terminologies is severe accuracy. The essential characteristic of a Scientific Terminology is that every scientific term has precise and distinct meaning. Thus for 'heat' and 'temperature'. we have adopted ऊष्मा and ताप respectively, as they represent entirely different concepts. Again, 'probability' defined in Mathematics as 'the ratio of the frequency of the form of an event to the entire frequency' had been loosely rendered, here and there, as 'sambhāvanā'etc., but a happy traditional Sanskrit term was available, *viz*.. प्रायिकत्व which we have adopted, slightly modifying it as प्रायिकता to facilitate understanding by the Hindi learner

IV. But the demands of severe accuracy necessitated a very elaborate method, which was used during the course of our Terminologies. This method consisted of three stages of discussion, reminding one of the stages which a Bill has to undergo before it is passed by the Parliament. After the Hindi equivalents concerned had been collected from various sources by our Research Assistants, they were first discussed in the Hindi Section itself, then before a Committee of Experts, and finally by the Board of Scientific Terminology or its delegated Committees. This notable elaborateness of our Terminological process is a reflection of the numerous principles in the light of which every proposed term was discussed. Thus in selecting the Hindi term for 'air-pump', we had in the first instance collected six Hindi terms already proposed for this apparatus in the various parts of the country. We had before us वाताकर्षक यन्त्र 'air-attracting-machine', which we had to discard owing to its conflict against the principle of accuracy ; then we had वात निष्कासन यन्त्र 'air-expelling machine', which besides conflicting against the principle of intelligibility, did not adequately correspond to the concept involved. We eventually selected" वायु पम्प which was not only consistent with the principle of intelligibility, but also served as a representative term, not degenerating into a mere definition (as some of the above terms are), bringing the object immediately before the learners' eye as if by a picture.

V. In the preparation of our vocabularies we have never lost sight of the fact that Hindi is to be the official language of the Union. As such it must needs be as broad-based as possible and it must draw freely from the great wealth of words existing in other regional languages of India. In accordance with Article 351 of the Constitution, therefore, we have had recourse to the regional languages quite frequently and our indebtedness to them is evident in the vocabularies prepared, *e.g.*

Legislative	विधानांग	(Kannaḍa)
Executive	कार्याङ्ग	-do-
Judiciary	न्यायांग	-do-
Memorandum	यादी	(Marathi)
Brackets	बन्धनी	(Bengali)
Debit	नामें डालना	(Marwaṛi)

The words borrowed from these languages are such as can be easily assimilitated to the genius of Hindi and it is felt that by adopting them Hindi will be so much the richer.

VI. Though we claim that our terminologies have a fixity without which they could not be accepted, their remarkable feature is their flexible nature, which can be illustrated in various ways :—

(1) They look to the language-learner's present linguistic stage as well as to the calibre of the teacher. Thus while Sanskrit tradition, as authorisied by Manu, would require the term 'ud-bhid shāstra' for Botany', modern Hindi could follow only 'vanaspati vigyān' (restricted only to the science of flowerless plants in Manu's time) ; so it is this term which we have adopted for Botany.

(2) The nature of our Terminologies has particularly taken into account the considerable extension of many of English terms in many spheres of Indian life ; these terms, are now engrained in the thought of many Indian speakers. In view of this we have kept, side by side, English with Hindi terms. Thus for *thermometer*, we have kept both थर्मामीटर, तापमापी. As the latter term is also beginning to be used in Hindi circles, such factual terms must be given a chance for being adopted by the country.

(3) Many hybrid forms, so frequent in our Terminologies, further illustrate their flexible nature, and indicate a living linguistic tendency in the country at the present day. Thus parallel to आक्सीकरण for 'oxidation', already used in journals, we have coined terms like क़ानून और व्यवस्था for 'law and order' and गैलवैनोमापी for 'Galvanometer'. This phenomenon is a by-product of the flexible nature of our language, a feature, which, in some cases, has become inevitable owing to the convergence of various linguistic trends in the country.

The work of evolving a uniform scientific terminology in Hindi is a vital, yet at the same time a very difficult and complicated task. Some idea of the complications which have had to be faced, may be obtained from the following :—

(*a*) Conflicts of meaning relating to very fundamental concepts.

Thus for 'Inference', the universally accepted term accepted at present in the entire Sanskrit world, is अनुमान 'anumāna' but Hindi usage at present restricts it to 'conjecture', The question arises which of these meanings, both of which are being actually used in their respective spheres, may be accepted ? Both of them are current usages, though their spheres differ.

(*b*) Conflicts due to difficulty of certain terms

Thus in Mathematics, in several text-books, as in our lists, the term for 'equal' is 'sama' and for 'even number' is also 'sama'. Monier William's Dictionary gives 'yugma' for 'even, 'even' as opposed to 'odd'. Tbe question arises, should a difficult term like 'yugma', be adopted for 'even' or should 'sam' be allowed for both these concepts, leaving it to the context to guide us in the interpretation of the term ?

(*c*) While we have been quite forward to meet the man in the street, by accepting Hindi terms like मनीआर्डर and लाउड स्पीकर ('money order' and 'loud-speaker',) in view of their actual usage in the country, our difficulties arise when we have to coin Hindi equivalents for terms like 'co-ordinates', for which words of popular usage would be out of the question, so that we had to depend upon terms like निर्देशांक which would be somewhat difficult for the man in the street.

(*d*) But the greatest complication of our terminological work lies in the ratio to be assigned to tradition, to intelligibility, and to factual correspondence. If we have to select Hindi equivalent, say, for 'plinth' which has been defined as 'the lowest member of a base', shall we accept loose terms, however, widely used, like कुरसी or resort to new coinages exactly corresponding to facts underlying the concept of 'plinth' ? If we could find ancient terms for plinth, what should be the criterion of their acceptability ? Should an ancient term be adopted merely because it is ancient, or should the ratio of intelligibility be also taken into account ? What should be the ratio ? Our experience in this field indicates that the wider a term is used, the greater should be its intelligibility. If this estimation be acceptable, the ratio of only those traditional terms could be copious, which are easily intelligible.

In view of the numerous standpoints, often terribly conflicting from which our terminologies have to be approached, and in view of the consequently severe critical atmosphere which these trends have created among us, our task has not erroneously been called 'herculean' especially in the absence of any standard Hindi-Hindi Dictionary. But perhaps this pioneer effort may be of some use to the present generation until more favourable circumstances permit them to evolve more appropriate terminologies.

Introductry Note

The terms in Botany are based on a threefold classification, viz. (a) Basic, (b) Semi-basic and (c) General.

(a) Basic terms include the nomenclature of Botany such as the names of families, the binomial names of plants and also terms relating to concepts not common to Indian languages such as Gas, Hydrogen etc. These have been left untranslated and have been only transliterated in Hindi.

(b) Semi-basic terms represent all descriptive Botanical terms. These have been both translated and transliterated e. g. for Actinomorphic we have both बहुयुग्म and एक्टिनौमौर्फिक.

(c) General terms like Aquatic, Arrangement, Primary have been translated throughout, as uniform Hindi equivalents for such terms present no difficulties during this transitional period.

PRINCIPLES OF TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION

(A) *Basic words* :—Among the Basic words, the most important are the generic and specific names. It is believed that a well identified plant when it first came before a Botanist, came with its binomial designation. This, in a way, was its नामकरण संस्कार, at least as known to the present day Botany. To change the name of a plant may be something like changing the name of a man say, 'सूर्यप्रकाश', 'to light of the sun' in some English speaking country. It has, therefore, been considered best to retain the original names.

(B) *Semi basic words* :—The methods of translation adopted for semi basic words are explained under the heading (C) for General words. In several cases, where transliteration is also given, the object is to have a gradual change from the present day terminology to a Hindi one. In due course, the transliteration may be given up.

(C) *General words* :—Keeping in view the object of the Board of Scientific Terminology to evolve a uniform Scientific Terminology for the country and to prepare a dictionary of such terms for all modern Indian languages, the criterion for the preference of the Indian equivalent has been the all India character of the suggested equivalent, with the result that majority of our equivalents have been coined from Sanskrit sources. Following this principle the term for stem is स्तम्भ for root is मूल and for petal is दल. Side by side, elucidative terms for the comprehension of lay man e. g. तना, जड़ and पंखुड़ी have also been kept. Sometimes, however, it is not possible to have a suitable all India term of Sanskritic origin. In such cases, which of course are rare, terms from other language-sources have been taken. These include some English terms which have been assimilated in Hindi e. g. कालर for collar and regional Hindi terms e. g. गुलमेंहदी for Balsam. For such terms other regional languages will be free to substitute their own terms.

The other important principle underlying the translation of terms has been to take care, that the suggested equivalents meet the demands of accuracy, intelligibility and linguistic economy. To cite an example, which besides illustrating these principles will also explain our *modus operandi*, let us take the term Bacteria. While choosing the equivalent for "Bacteria" we had the following words for consideration:— शाकाणु, सूक्ष्म जन्तु, कीटाणु, जन्तु, जीवाणु, एक पेशी जन्तु, यष्टिका जंन्तु, अति सूक्ष्म-जन्तु, दण्डकी, वेत्राणु, सूक्ष्मजीवी and एककोषी जन्तु. Of these एक पेशी जन्तु, एककोषी जन्तु, अति सूक्ष्म जन्तु are too unwieldy for the short term "Bacteria" and neither of these cover all the properties and structure of "Bacteria". Similarly, यष्टिका जन्तु, दण्डकी and वेत्राणु are suggestive of only one type of "Bacteria", that is the rod shaped ones, but we have bacteria which are dot shaped, spiral, comma shaped as well. The familiar word कीटाणु means a small कीट (insect) but bacteria have no relationship with the insect group. Furthermore, सूक्ष्म जन्तु, सूक्ष्म जीवी and जन्तु can equally stand for other groups of plant kingdom. Now, only two terms remain शाकाणु and जीवाणु. These only can be accurately used in place of Bacteria, although शाकाणु is very much suggestive of the vegetable nature of bacteria, which may be disputed. We therefore, preferred the term जीवाणु to शाकाणु. Also, it is current and hence more easily intelligible whereas शाकाणु being a coinage will be less intelligible. In a nutshell, our suggested equivalent जीवाणु satisfies the principles of accuracy, intelligibility and linguistic economy.

Sometimes we have cases where there is a conflict between two principles—the principle of accuracy and the principle of intelligibility. In such cases greater emphasis has been placed on accuracy. To cite an example for the term 'Analogous' we had the undermentioned terms for cons deration : कार्य सादृश्य, सादृश्य, समान, तुल्य, सदृशरूप and समवृत्ति. The term 'Analogous' which commonly means similar or parallel has a strict and definite meaning in Biology; it means "having similar function" as opposed to the term 'Homologous' which means "similar in morphology".

Thus, in order to be accurate, our suggested equivalent is समवृत्ति (similar in function) although apparently समान, तुल्य, सदृश may seem to be more intelligible.

REGARDING HINDI EQUIVALENTS

After enumerating the broad principles it may be worth while examining some of our suggested equivalents.

Our equivalents broadly fall in four categories :

1. Terms that at once convey the exact sense e. g. Dentate दन्तुर, Medulla मज्जका, Motile चर, Palmate पाणिवत् etc.

2. Terms that are more intelligible than the English term e. g. Accesory अतिरिक्त, Aestivation पुष्पदल विन्यास, Adnate लग्न, Cyathium कटोरिया।

3. Terms that are more factual and expressive of th meaning e. g. Adventitions अस्थानिक, Ala पक्षक, Analogo u समवृत्ति, Bacteria जीवाणु

Some of our terms have the good points of both the (2) and (3) categories i. e. are more intelligible and at the same time factual e. g. Bell jar परिच्छादक, Dormant अनुद्भूत, Samara सपक्ष.

4. Terms that are understandable only on being explained by a technical man or a teacher e. g. Verticillaster भ्रमियुग्म Syconus उदुम्बरक.

In such cases the term has a very intricate or a too technical meaning and consequently it has not been possible for us to coin an equivalent which would be easily intelligible or factual. for these our equivalents, like the English terms, will be intelligible only after due explanation. For instance, on hearing Verticillaster or its equivalent भ्रमियुग्म we do not fully understand its meaning-which is 'a mixed inflorescence consisting of much condensed nearly sessile cymes disposed around the central axis like a true verticil' Similarly, syconus उदुम्बरक means 'collective fleshy fruit, in which the ovaries are borne upon an enlarged, more or less concave or hollow receptacle', which neither of the two terms suggest.

Some other instances of such terms are, Synergid सहायकोशिका Sympodium संयुक्ताक्ष, Gynophore जायांगवृन्त, Hespiridium नारंगक, and Cremocarp युग्मवेश्म.

ASSOCIATED TERMS

While suggesting equivalents for a tachnical term we had in mind all the associated and contrasting terms for that particular one term, and care has been taken to ensure that the associated or contrasting shades of meanings of these sets of terms have been clearly made out in our translations. To cite an example, we had three terms, Monadelphous एकसंलाग. Diadelphous द्विसंलाग and Syngenesious संपराग. These are the three conditions of the united androecium. In monadelphous and diadelphous conditions the anthers are free but the filaments are united into one (monadelphous) and two (diadelphous) groups, whereas in syngenesious condition the anthers are united but the different filament are free. While suggesting equivalents for such words, important aspects of the meaning were fully kept in view and it will be seen that the Hindi equivalents are quite indicative of these different shades of meaning.

Quite often we had to take two contrasting terms of Biology, for instance, the terms Adhesion and Cohesion. These terms have a general meaning in Common English but a rigid meaning in sciences like Physics and Botany, the meanings in Physics being entirely different from those in Botany: In Botany these have often been used to differentiate the union of floral parts of the same or different whorls–'Adhesion' being the condition of union of parts belonging to different floral whorls while 'Cohesion' being the condition of union of parts belonging to the same floral whorl. We can, therefore, very well use अभिलाग for Adhesion and संलाग for Cohesion, restricting the meanings of our equivalents.

Sd/–Vidya Bhaskar Shukla
Convener,
Expert Committee for Botany

KEY TO ROMAN PRONUNCIATION

Hindi	*English*
अ	a
आ	ā
इ	i
ई	ī
उ	u
ऊ	ū
ऋ	ri
ए	e
ऐ	ai
ओ	o
औ	au
अं	n or m (as appropriate)
अः	ah
क, क़	k, q
ख, ख़	kh, k̲h̲
ग, ग़	g, g̲
घ	gh
ङ	n
च	ch
छ	chh
ज, ज़	j, z
झ	jh
ञ	n
ट	t̲
ठ	t̲h̲
ड, ड़	d̲, r̲
ढ, ढ़	d̲h̲, r̲h̲
ण	n̲
त	t
थ	th

Hindi	*English*
द	d
ध	dh
न	n
प	p
फ, फ़	ph, f
ब	b
भ	bh
म	m
य	y
र	r
ल	l
व	v
श	sh
ष	ṣẖ
स	s
ह	h
क्ष	kṣẖ
त्र	tr
ज्ञ	gy
ं	n̆
Transliterated	T

BOTANY

वनस्पति विज्ञान Vanaspati vigyān

Abortion	अवर्धन, वर्धरोध	Avardhan, Vardhrodh
Abortive	अवर्धित, वर्धरुद्ध	Avardhit, Vardhruddh
Absorption	अवशोषण	Avshoṣẖaṉ
Absorptive Root	अवशोषक मूल	Avshoṣẖak mūl
Accessory	अतिरिक्त	Atirikt
Acid	अम्ल, तेज़ाब	Amla, Tezāb
Actinomorphic	बहुयुग्म, ऐक्टिनोमॉर्फ़िक	Bahuyugm, T.
Active	सक्रिय	Sakriya
Acuminate	उदग्र, एक्युमिनेट	Udagra, T.
Adhesion	अभिलाग	Abhilāg
Adnate	लग्न, एडनेट	Lagn, T.
Advanced	प्रगत	Pragat
Adventitious Root	अस्थानिक मूल, एडवेन्टिशस रूट	Asthānik mūl, T.
Adventitious Root System	अस्थानिक मूल तंत्र, एडवेन्टिशस रूट सिस्टम	Asthānik mūl tantrā T.
Aerial	वायवीय, हवाई	Vāyvīya, Hawāī
Aerobic	आक्सिजन जीवी, एअरोबिक	Āksijan jīvī, T.
Aerobic Respiration	आक्सिजन श्वसन, एअरोबिक रेसपिरेशन	Āksijan shvasan T.
Aestivation	पुष्पदल विन्यास, ऐस्टिवेशन	Puṣẖpdal vinyās, T.
Aggregate Fruit	पुंज फल, एग्रीगेट फ्रूट	Punj phal, T.
Ala	पक्षक, एला	Pakṣẖak, T.
Algae	शैवाल, काई	Shaivāl, Kāī
Amphibious Plant	द्विचर पादप, एम्फीबिअस प्लान्ट	Dvichar pādap, T
Anaerobic	आक्सिजन इतर जीवी, ऐनएअरोबिक	Āksijan itarjīvī, T.
Anaerobic Respiration	आक्सिजन इतर श्वसन, एनएअरोबिक रेसपिरेशन	Āksijan itar shvasan, T.
Analogous	समवृत्ति, एनालौगस	Samvritti, T.
Analysis	विश्लेषण	Vishleṣẖaṉ

Anatomical	शारीरीय, एनटौमिकल	Shārīrīya, T.
Anatomy	शारीर	Shārīr
Anatropous	अधोमुख, एनैंट्रोपस	Adhomukh, T.
Androecium	पुमंग, ऐन्ड्रीशिअम	Pumang, T.
Anemophilous	वायुपरागित, एनिमौफिलस	Vāyuparāgit, T.
Angiosperms	ऐन्जिओस्पर्म्स	T.
Angle	कोण	Kon̲
Angle of Divergence	अपसरण-कोण	Apsaran̲-kon̲
Angular	कोणीय	Kon̲īya
Annual	वार्षिक	Vārs̲h̲ik
Annual Ring	वार्षिक वलय	Vārs̲h̲ik valaya
Annular	वलयाकार, छल्लेदार	Valayākār, Chhalledār
Anterior	अग्र	Agra
Anther	पराग कोश, ऐन्थर	Parāg kosh, T.
Apex	अग्रक, चोटी	Agrak, Chotī
Apical Bud	अग्रस्थ कलिका	Agrasth kalikā
Apocarpous	पृथक अण्डप, ऐपोकार्पस	Prithak an̲dap, T.
Apparatus	उपकरण	Upkaran̲
Aquatic	जलीय	Jalīya
Aquatic Root	जलीय मूल	Jalīya mūl
Aril	बीजोपांग, ऐरिल	Bījopāng, T.
Arrangement	विन्यास	Vinyās
Articulation	संधि	Sandhi
Artificial	कृत्रिम, बनावटी	Kritrim, Banāvatī
Ascending	आरोही	Ārohī
Ascent	आरोहण	Ārohan̲
Ascent of Sap	रसारोहण	Rasārohan̲
Asexual	अलिंगी	Alingī
Assimilation	स्वीकरण, ऐसिमिलेशन	Svīkaran̲, T.
Asymmetrical	असम्मित	Asammit
Atmosphere	वायुमण्डल	Vāyuman̲dal
Attachment	संयोजन	Sanyojan
Autumn wood	शारद काष्ठ, शारद दारु	Shārad kās̲h̲t̲h, Shārad dāru

Axil	कक्ष, ऐक्सिल	Kaks̲h̲, T.
Axile	अक्षवर्ती, ऐक्साइल	Aks̲h̲vartī, T.
Axillary	कक्षस्थ, ऐक्सिलरी	Kaks̲h̲asth, T.
Axillary Bud	कक्षस्थ कलिका, ऐक्सिलरी बड	Kaks̲h̲asth kalikā, T.
Axis	अक्ष, ऐक्सिस	Aks̲h̲, T.
Bacillus radicicola	*बैसिलस रेडिसिकोला*	T.
Bacteria	बैक्टीरिया, जीवाणु	Jīvān̲u, T.
Balsam	गुलमेंहदी	Gulmenhdī
Balusta	दाडिमक, बलुस्टा	Dād̲imak
Bark	छाल	Chhāl
Base	आधार, बेस	Ādhār, T.
Basifixed	अधःस्थित, बेसिफ़िक्सड	Adhahsthit, T.
Basil	आधारीय	Ādhārīya
Bauhinia	*बौहीनिया*	T.
Beaded Root	मनकामय मूल, मणिकामय मूल	Mankāmaya mūl, Man̲ikāmaya mūl
Beaker	बीकर	T.
Bee	मधु मक्खी	Madhu makkhī
Beet	चुकन्दर	Chukandar
Bell Jar	परिच्छादक	Parichchhādak
Berry	भरी, बैरी	Bharī, T.
Biciliate	द्विपक्ष्मी, बाइसिलिएट	Dvipaks̲h̲mī, T.
Bicollateral	द्विसंलग्न, बाइकोलेट्रल	Dvisanlagn, T.
Biennial	द्विवर्ष जीवी, बाइनिअल	Dvivars̲h̲ jīvī, T.
Bifacial	द्विपृष्ठी, बाइफ़ेशल	Dviprish̲t̲h̲ī, T.
Bifoliate	द्विपर्णी, बाइफ़ोलिएट	Dviparn̲ī, T.
Bilabiate	द्वयोष्ठी, बाइलेबिएट	Dvyos̲h̲t̲h̲ī, T.
Bilabiate Personate	द्वयोष्ठी संवृत, बाइलेबिएट पर्सोनेट	Dvyos̲h̲t̲h̲ī samvrit, T.
Bilabiate Ringent	द्वयोष्ठी विवृत, बाइलेबिएट रिन्जेन्ट	Dvyos̲h̲t̲h̲ī vivrit, T.
Bilocular	द्विकोष्ठक, द्विविवर, बाइलौक्युलर	Dvikos̲h̲t̲h̲ak, Dvivivar T.
Binomial Nomenclature	द्विनाम पद्धति, बाइनौमिअल नौमनक्लेचर	Dvinām paddhati, T.

Binary	द्वि-अंगी, द्वि, बाइनरी	Dvi-angī, Dvi, T.
Biparous	द्विशाखी, बाइपेरस	Dvishākhī, T.
Bipinnate	द्विपक्षवत्, बाइपिनेट	Dvipakṣẖvat, T.
Bordered Pit	परिवेशित गर्त, बौर्डर्ड पिट	Pariveshit gart, T.
Botany	वनस्पति विज्ञान	Vanaspati vigyān
Bract	निपत्र	Nipatra
Bracteole	निपत्रिका, ब्रैक्टिओल	Nipatrikā, T.
Branch	शाखा	Shākhā
Branching	शाखा-विन्यास	Shākhā vinyās
Breathing Root	श्वसन-मूल	Shvasan-mūl
Bryophyllum	*ब्रायोफ़िलम*	T.
Bryophyta	ब्रायोफ़ाइटा	T.
Bud	कलिका	Kalikā
Budding	मुकुलन	Mukulan
Bulb	बल्ब	T.
Bulbil	पत्रकंद, बलबिल	Patrakand, T.
Bundle	बंडल	T.
Butea frondosa	*ब्यूटिआ फ्रौन्डोसा*	T.
Buttress Root	आधारक-मूल, बटरस रूट	Ādhārak mūl, T.
Cactus	कैक्टस	T.
Caducous	शीघ्रपाती, कैडुकस	Shīghrapātī, T.
Caesalpinia	*सिज़लपिनिआ*	T.
Caesalpinioideae	सिज़लपिनाइडी	T.
Cajanus indicus	*कैजेनस इन्डिकस*	T.
Calotropis	*कैलोट्रौपिस*	T.
Calyx	बाह्यदल पुंज, कैलिक्स	Bāhyadal punj, T.
Cambium	एधा, कैम्बिअम	Edhā, T.
Campanulate	घंटाकार, कैम्पेन्युलेट	Ghanṯākār, T.
Campylotropous	वक्रावर्त, कैम्पाइलोट्रोपस	Vakrāvart, T.
Candytuft	कैन्डीटपट	T.
Cane Sugar	इक्षु शर्करा	Ikṣẖu-sharkarā
Canna	*कैना*	T.
Capitate	समुण्ड, कैपिटेट	Samunḏ, T.
Capitulum	मुण्डक, कैपिटुलम	Munḏak, T.
Capparis	*कैपरिस*	T.

Capsular	स्फोट शीलक, डोडी, कैप्सुलर	Sphoṯ shīlak, Ḏoḏī T.
Carbohydrate	कार्बोहाइड्रेट.	T.
Carbon	कार्बन	T.
Carbon Assimilation	कार्बन-स्वीकरण	Kārban svīkaraṉ
Carbon dioxide	कार्बन-डाई-ऑक्साइड	T.
Carcerulus	चतुरादिवेश्म, कार्सेरुलस	Chaturādiveshm. T.
Carina	नौतल, कैराइना	Nautal, T.
Carpel	स्त्री कैसर, अण्डप, कार्पेल	Strīkesar, Anḏap, T.
Carpophore	फलतंतु, कार्पोफ़ोर	Phaltantu, T.
Caruncle	बीज-चोल, कैरंकल	Bīj-chol, T.
Catkin	मंजरी, कैटकिन	Manjarī, T.
Cell	कोशिका, सेल	Koshikā, T.
Cell Division	कोशिका भाजन, सेल डिविजन	Koshikā bhājan, T.
Cell Sap	कोशिकारस, सेल सैप	Koshikā ras, T.
Cellulose	सेलुलोज	T.
Cell Wall	कोशिका भित्ति, सेल वाल	Koshikā bhitti, T.
Censer Mechanism	समुच्छल विधि, सैन्सर मैकेनिज्म	Samuchchhal vidhi, T.
Central	केन्द्रीय	Kendrīya
Chalaza	प्रबीजाधार, शैलज़ा	Prabījādhār, T.
Chemical	रासायनिक	Rāsāyanik
Chlorophyll	पर्णहरिम, क्लोरोफ़िल	Parṉharim, T.
Chloroplast	हरिम कणक, क्लोरोप्लास्ट	Harim kaṉak, T.
Chord	जीवा	Jīvā
Chromoplast	रंगकणक, क्रोमोप्लास्ट	Rangkaṉak, T.
Chromosome	पित्र्य सूत्र, क्रोमज़ोम	Pitrya sūtra, T.
Cilia	पक्ष्म, सीलिआ	Pakṣẖm, T.
Circinate	कुंडलाकार, सर्सिनेट	Kundalākār, T.
Cladodē	पर्णैक पर्व, क्लैडोड	Parṉaik pārva, T.
Class	वर्ग, क्लास	Varg, T.
Classification	वर्गीकरण	Vārgīkaraṉ
Claw	नखर, पंजा	Nakhar, Panjā
Cleft	चिरित	Çhirit

Clematis	क्लेमटिस	T.
Climbing Plant	आरोही पादप	Ārohī pādap
Climbing Root	आरोही मूल	Ārohī mūl
Clockwise	दक्षिणावर्त	Daks̲h̲in̲āvart
Coat	आवरण	Āvaran̲
Coenocyte	अखंड कोशिका, सीनोसाइट	Akhand̲ koshikā, T.
Cohesion	संलाग	Sanlāg
Coleoptile	भ्रूणाग्र चोल, कोलिओप्टाइल	Bhrūn̲āgra chol, T.
Coleorhiza	भ्रूण मूल चोल, कौलिओराइजा	Bhrūn̲mūl chol, T.
Collar	कालर	T.
Collenchyma	स्थूलकोणक	Sthūlkon̲ak, T.
Colony	मंडल, कालोनी	Mand̲al, T.
Columella	मध्यका, कौल्यूमेला	Madhyakā, T.
Concave	अवतल	Avtal
Conifer	शंकु वृक्ष, कौनिफर	Shanku vriks̲h̲, T.
Coniferous	शंकुल, कौनिफ़रस	Shankul, T.
Conjoint Bundle	संयुक्त बंडल, कान्जौएन्ट बंडल	Sanyukt bandal, T.
Conjugatae	कौन्जुगेटी	T.
Conjugation	युग्मन, कौंज्यूगेशन	Yugman, T.
Connective	योजी, मेलक	Yojī, Melak
Contorted	व्यावृत	Vyāvrit
Convergence	अभिसरण	Abhisaran̲
Convex	उत्तल	Uttal
Cork	काग, कौर्क	Kāg, T.
Corm	घनकंद, कौर्म	Ghankand. T.
Corolla	दलपुंज, कौरोला	Dalpunj, T.
Cortex	अन्तस्त्वचिका, कौर्टेक्स	Antastvachikā, T.
Corymb	समशिख, कोरिम्ब	Samshikh, T.
Cotyledon	बीजपत्र, कौटिलेडन	Bījpatra, T.
Cotyledonary Stalk	बीजपत्रीय वृन्त, कौटीलेडनरी स्टौक	Bījpatrīya vrint, T.
Creeping	विसर्पी, बेल-चढा	Visarpī, Bel-char̲h̲ā
Cremocarp	युग्म वेश्म, क्रीमोकार्प	Yugma ves̲h̲m, T.
Cross Pollination	परपरागण, क्रौस पोलिनेशन	Parparāgan̲, T.
Cruciform	स्वस्तिकाकार, क्रूसीफ़ौर्म	Svastikākār, T.

Cryptogam	क्रिप्टोगम	T.
Crystal	केलास, रवा	Kelās, Ravā
Crystalloid	केलासाभ	Kelāsābh, T.
Curcurbitaceae	क्युकरबिटेसी	T.
Culm	संधि स्तम्भ, कल्म	Sandhi stambh, T.
Cuticular Transpiration	बाह्य चर्मीय उत्स्वेदन, क्युटिक्युलर ट्रान्सपिरेशन	Bāhya charmīya utsvedan, T.
Cuticle	बाह्य चर्म, क्यूटिकल	Bāhya charm, T.
Cyathium	कटोरिया, साएथियम	Katoriyā, E.
Cycas	*साइकस*	T.
Cycle	चक्र, वर्तुल, साइकल	Chakra, Vartul, T.
Cylindrical	बेलनाकार	Belnākār
Cymose	बहुवर्ध्यक्ष, साइमोज़	Bahuvardhyksh, T.
Cypsela	सूर्यमुखी फल, सिप्सेला	Sūryamukhī phal. T.
Cystolith	कोशिकाश्म, सिस्टोलिथ	Koshikāshm, T.
Cytology	कोशिका विज्ञान, साइटोलोजी	Koshikā vigyān, T.
Cytoplasm	कोशिका-द्रव्य, साइटोप्लाज्म	Koshikā dravya, T.
Dahlia	*डेहलिया*	T.
Deciduous	पर्णपाती, डेसीडुअस, पतझड़ी	Parnpātee, Patjhārī, T.
Decussate	चतुष्क, डेकासेट	Chatushk, T.
Dehiscence	स्फुटन, डिहिसेन्स	Sphutān, T.
Dentate	दन्तुर, दांतेदार	Dantur, Dāntedār
Development	परिवर्धन	Pārivardhan
Diadelphous	द्विसंलाग, डाऐडैलफस	Dvisanlāg, T.
Diandrous	द्विपुंकेसर, डाइऐन्ड्स	Dvipunkesar, T.
Dichasial	द्विशाखीय, डाइकेज़िअल	Dvishākhīya, T.
Dichogamy	पृथक् पक्वता, डाइकोगैमी	Prithak pakvatā T.
Dichotomous	युग्मभुजी, डाइकौटोमस	Yugmabhujī, T.
Dicotyledon	द्विबीजपत्रक, डाइकौटीलेडन	Dvibījpatrak, T.
Didynamous	द्विदीर्घक, डाइडिनमस	Dvidīrghak, T.
Dimorphism	द्विरूपता, डाइमोर्फिज्म	Dvirūptā, T.
Dioecious	द्विक्षयक, डायोशिअस	Dvikshayak, E.
Direct	सीधा, सरल	Sīdhā, Saral, T.

Disc	बिम्ब, मण्डलक, डिस्क	Bimb, Mandalak, T.
Disc Floret	बिम्ब पुष्पक, डिस्क-फ्लोरेट	Bimb pus̱ẖpak, T.
Dispersal	विकिरण	Vikiraṉ
Distilled Water	आसुत जल, डिस्टिल्ड वाटर	Āsut jal, T.
Dormant	अनुद्भूत, सुषुप्त	Anudbhūt, Sus̱ẖupt
Dorsal	पृष्ठीय, पृष्ठ	Pris̱ẖṯẖīya, Pris̱ẖṯẖ
Dorsifixed	पृष्ठ लग्न, डौर्सिफिक्स्ड	Pris̱ẖṯẖ lagn, T.
Drupe	अष्टिफल, गुठलीदार, ड्रूप	As̱ẖṯīphal, Guṯẖlīdār, T.
Dry	शुष्क	Shus̱ẖk
Ecology	पारिस्थितिकी, इकौलोजी	Pāristhitikī, T.
Egg	अण्डा	Anḏā
Embryo	भ्रूण	Bhrūṉ
Endarch	अन्तरारम्भ, ऐन्डार्क	Antarārambh, T.
Endodermis	अंतस्त्वचा, ऐन्डोडर्मिस	Antāstvachā T.
Endogenous	अंतर्जात, ऍन्डोजीनस	Antarjāt, T.
Endosperm	भ्रूणपोष, एन्डोस्पर्म	Bhrūṉpos̱ẖ, T.
Ensheathing Leaf Base	पर्यंक पर्णाधार, एनशीदिंग लीफ बेस	Paryak parṉādhār, T.
Epicalyx	अनुबाह्यदल, एपिकैलिक्स	Anubāhyadal, T.
Epicotyl	बीजोपर, बीजोपराक्ष, एपिकोटिल	Bījopar, Bījoparāks̱ẖ, T.
Epidermis	बाह्यत्वचा, ऐपिडर्मिस	Bāhyatvachā, T.
Epigeal	उपरिभूमिक, एपीजियल	Uparibhūmik, T.
Epigynous	ऊर्ध्वस्थ, ऐपिगाइनस	Ūrdhvasth, T.
Epipetalous	दल लग्न, एपिपेटेलस	Dal lagn, T.
Epiphyte	उपरिरोही, एपिफाइट	Uparirohī, T.
Etaerio	समूहफल, इटैरियो	Sāmūhphal, T.
Etherial oil	वाष्पक तैल, ईथरीय तैल ऐथीरियल ऑयल	Vās̱ẖpak tail, Īthrīya tail, T.
Euphorbia	*यूफौर्बिया*	T.
Evolution	विकास	Vikās
Exarch	बहिरारम्भ, एक्जार्क	Bahirārambh, T.
Exchange	विनिमय	Vinimay

Exine	बाह्यचोल, एक्जाइन	Bāhyachol, T.
Exogenous	बहिर्जात	Bahirjāt
Ex-stipulate	अननुपत्री, एक्सस्टिप्प्युलेट	Ananupatrī, T.
External Morphology	बाह्याकारिकी	Bāhyākārikī
Eye	आँख	Āṅkh
False Dichotomy	कूट युग्मशाखिता, फौल्स डाइकौटमी	Kūţ yugmashākhitā, T.
Family	कुल, फैमिली	Kul, T.
Fat	वसा, चर्बी	Vasā, Charbi
Female Flower	स्त्री पुष्प, मादा फूल	Strī pus̲h̲p
Fern	पर्णांग, फर्न	Parn̲āng, T.
Fertilisation	निषेचन, गर्भाधान	Nis̲h̲echan, Garbhādhān
Fibre	रेशा	Reshā
Fibrous	रेशेदार	Reshedār
Filament (of Alga)	शैवाल तन्तु	Shāivāl tantu
Filament (of Anther)	पुंतन्तु	Puntantu, T.
Filter	छानना, फिल्टर	Chānnā, T.
Flask	फ्लास्क	T.
Fleshy	मांसल	Mānsal
Floret	पुष्पक, फ्लौरेट	Pus̲h̲pak, T.
Flower	पुष्प, फूल	Pus̲h̲p, Phūl
Flowering Plant	पुष्पी पादप	Pus̲h̲pī pādap
Foliage Leaf	सत्य पत्र, फौलिएज लीफ	Satyapatra, T.
Follicle	एकसेवनी, फौलिकल	Eksevanī, T.
Follicle-let	एकसेवनिका, फौलिक्ल लेट	Eksevanikā. T.
Foot	पाद, फूट	Pād, T.
Formula	सूत्र	Sūtra
Fossil	फौसिल	T.
Free	अलग्न, मुक्त	Alagn, Mukt
Free Cell Formation	मुक्तकोशिका-निर्माण, फ्री-सेल फ़ौर्मेशन	Mukt-koshikā-nirmān̲, T.
Frond	अपुष्प पर्ण, फ्रौन्ड	Apūshp parn̲, T.

Fruit	फल	Phal
Fucus	फ्यूकस	T.
Funaria	फ्यूनेरिया	T.
Function	कार्य	Kārya
Fungus	कवक, फफूंद	Kavak, Phaphūnd
Fused	सायुज्यित, समेकित	Sāyujyit, Samekit
Fusiform	तर्करूप	Tarkurūp, T.
Fusion	सायुज्य, समकेन	Sāyujya, Samekan
Gamete	युग्मक, गैमीट	Yugmak T.
Gametophyte	युग्मक-सू, गैमिटोफाइट	Yugmak-soo, T.
Gamopetalae	गैमोपेटली	T.
Gamopetalous	युक्तदली, गैमोपेट्लस	Yuktdalī, T.
Gamosepalous	युक्त बाह्य दली, गैमोसेपैलस	Yukt bāhya dalī, T.
Gas	गैस	T.
Genetic-spiral	विकास-कुन्तल, जैनेटिक स्पाइरल	Vikās-kuntal, T.
Geophilous	भूसंसर्गी, जिआेफिलस	Bhūsansargī, T.
Germination	अंकुरण	Ankuraṉ
Girdle	रशना	Rashnā
Gland	ग्रंथि	Granthi
Glandular Hair	ग्रन्थिल रोम, ग्लैन्ड्युलर हेयर	Granthil rom, T.
Glaucous	नील हरित, ग्लौकस	Nīl harit, T.
Glycerine	ग्लिसरीन	T.
Gossypium	गौसिपियम	T.
Gramineae	ग्रैमिनी	T.
Gravity	गुरुत्व	Gurutva
Growth	वृद्धि	Vriddhi
Growth Ring	वृद्धि वलय, ग्रोथ रिंग	Vriddhi valaya, T.
Guard Cell	द्वार कोशिका, गार्ड सेल	Dvār koshikā, T.
Gum	गोंद	Gond
Gymnosperm	जिम्नोस्पर्म	T.
Gynaeceum	जायांग, मादा अंग, गाइनेसियम	Jāyāng, Mādā ang, T.
Gynandrous	पुंजायांग, गाइनैड्रस	Punjāyāng, T.
Gyno-basic	जायांग आधारिक, गाइनोबेसिक	Jāyāng ādhārik, T.
Gynophore	जायांग वृन्त, गाइनोफोर	Jāyāng vrint T,
Hair	रोम	Rom

Hapteron	संधारिणी, हैप्ट्रोन	Sandhārin̲ī, T.
Haustorium	पराश्रयी शोषक मूल, हौस्टोरिअम	Parāshrayī shos̲h̲ak mūl, T.
Helianthus	*हिलिऐन्थस*	T.
Helicoid	कुंडलाकार, हैलीकोएड	Kundlākār T.
Herb	शाक, बूटी, हर्ब	Shāk, Būtī, T.
Herbaceous	शाकीय, हर्बेशस	Shākīya, T.
Heredity	आनुवंशिकता, हैरिडिटी	Ānuvanshiktā, T.
Hermaphrodite	द्विलिंगी, हर्मेफ्रोडाइट	Dvilingī, T.
Hespiridium	नारंगक, हस्पिरीडिअम	Nārangak, T.
Heterostyly	असमवर्तिकात्व, हैट्रोस्टाइली	Asamvartikātva, T.
Hibiscus	*हिबिस्कस*	T.
Hilum	वृन्तक, हाइलम	Vrintak, T.
Hiptage	हिपटेज ••	T.
Histological Differentiation	औतिक भिन्नन, हिस्टौलौजिकल डिफ़रैनसिएशन	Autik bhinnan, T.
Histology	औतिकी, हिस्टौलोजी	Autikī, T.
Homologous	समजात, होमोलोगस	Samjāt, T.
Hook	हुक	T.
Host	पोषक, होस्ट	Pos̲h̲ak, T.
Humidity	आद्र ता, नमी	Ārdratā, Namī
Hydathode	जलोत्सर्जक, हाइडाथोड	Jalotsarjak, T.
Hydrophyte	जलोद्भिद्, हाइड्रोफ़ाइट	Jalodbhid, T.
Hygroscopic	आर्द्रताग्राही	Ārdratā grāh̲ī
Hypha	कवक तंतु, हाइफ़ा	Kavak tantu, T.
Hypo–	अधो–	Adho–
Hypocotyl	बीजोधर (बीजोधर मूल), हाइपोकौटिल	Bījodhar (Bījodhar mūl) T.
Hypogynous	अधोजाय, अधःस्थित, हाइपोगाइनस	Adhojāya, Adahsthit, T.
Imperfect	अपूर्ण	Apūrn̲
Impermeable	अभेद्य	Abhedya
Incision	कटन, इन्सीजन	Kat̲an, T.
Indehiscent	अस्फुटनशील,	Asphutanshil,

Indirect	परोक्ष	Paroksh
Inferior	अधोवर्ती, निम्न	Adhovarti, Nimn
Inflorescence	पुष्पक्रम, इंफ़्लौरेसेन्स	Pushpkram, T.
Infundibuliform	धतूराकार	Dhatūrākār
Insoluble	अविलेय, न घुलने वाला	Avileya, Na ghulane vālā
Integument	कवच, आवरण, इन्टैग्यूमैन्ट	Kavach, Āvaran, T.
Interchange	व्यतिहार, अदल बदल	Vyatihār, Adal badal
Intermediate Product	मध्यस्थ सृष्ट	Madhyasth srisht
Internode	पर्व, इन्टरनोड	Parva, T.
Interpetiolar	वृन्तमध्यक, इन्टरपैटिओलर	Vrintmadhyak, T.
Intra-cambial	एधान्तर, इन्ट्राकेम्बिअल	Edhāntar, T.
Intra-molecular	अण्वान्तरिक	Anvāntarik
Involucre	निचक्र, इन्वोल्यूकर	Nichakra, T.
Irregular	अनियमित, असमाकृति	Aniyamit, Asamākriti
Isobilateral	समद्विपार्श्व, आइसोबाइलैट्रल	Samadvipārshva, T.
Ixora	इकज़ोरा	T.
Karyokinesis	सूत्रिसंविभाजन, कैरिओकाइनेसिस	Sūtrī samvibhājan, T.
Keel	नौतल	Nautal
Labiatae	लैबिएटी	T.
Lamina	पत्रदल, लैमिना	Patradal, T.
Lateral Conjugation	पार्श्व युग्मन, लट्रल कान्जूगेशन	Pārshva yugman, T.
Lateral Vein	पार्श्व शिरा, लैट्रल वेन	Pārshva shirā, T.
Latex	आक्षीर	Ākshīr
Laticiferous Cell	आक्षीरी कोशिका, लैटिसिफ़ेरस सेल	Ākshīrī koshikā, T.
Laticiferous Vessel	आक्षीरी वाहिनी, लैटिसिफ़रस वेसेल	Ākshīrī vāhinī, T.
Leaf	पर्ण, पत्ती, पत्ता	Parn, Pattī, Pattā
Leaf Base	पर्णाधार	Parnādhār
Leaf Spine	पर्ण कन्टक, लीफ़ स्पाइन	Parn kantak, T.
Leaf-trace	पर्णारेश, लीफ़ ट्रेस	Parnāresh, T.

Legume	शिब, लैग्यूम	Shimb, T.
Lenticel	वातरन्ध्र	Vātrandhra
Life History	जीवनवृत्त	Jīvan vritt
Lignin	लिग्निन	T.
Ligule	जिह्विका, लिग्यूल	Jihvikā, T.
Liliaceae	लिलिएसी	T.
Limiting Factor	सीमाकारक गुणक, लिमिटिंग फैक्टर	Sīmākārak gun̲ak, T.
Locule	विवर, कोष्ठ, लौक्यूल	Vivar, Kos̲h̲t̲h̲, T.
Loculicidal-Dehiscence	कोष्ठस्फुटन, लौक्यूलिसाइडल डिहिसेन्स	Kos̲h̲t̲h̲sphut̲an, T.
Lodicule	परिपुष्पक, लौडिक्यूल	Paripus̲h̲pak, T.
Lomentum	अनुप्रस्थक, लोमेन्टम	Anuprasthak, T.
Lysiginous Cavity	भंगजात विवर, लाइसिजीनस कैविटी	Bhan̲gjāt vivar, T.
Male	नर	Nar
Male-gamete	पुंजन्य, मेल गैमीट	Punjanya, T.
Malvaceae	मालवेसी	T.
Manufactured Food	निर्मित खाद्य	Nirmit khādya
Maple	द्विफल, मैपल	Dviphal, T.
Margin	सीमा, तट	Sīmā, Tat̲
Marginal	सीमान्त	Sīmānt
Mature	परिपक्व	Paripakva
Mechanical Tissue	यांत्रिक ऊतक, मकैनिकल टिशू	Yāntrik ūtak, T.
Medulla	मज्जका, मैड्युला	Majjakā, T.
Medullary-ray	मध्यक-रश्मि, मैड्युलरी-रे	Madhyak-rashmi
Meiosis	अर्धसूत्रणा, मायोसिस	Ardh sūtran̲ā, T.
Mericarp	एकस्फोटी	Ekspho t̲ī
Meristematic	प्रविभाजी, मैरिस्टैमैटिक	Pravibhājī, T.
Mesarch	मध्यारम्भ, मीज़ार्क	Madhyārambh, T.
Mesocarp	फल मध्य भित्ति, मीज़ोकार्प	Phal madhya bhitti. T.
Mesophyll	पर्ण मध्य, मीज़ोफ़िल	Parn̲ madhya, T.
Metabolism	विपचन	Vipachan
Metaxylem	अनुदारु, मेटाज़ाइलम	Anudāru, T.
Micropyle	अण्डद्वार, माइक्रोपाइल	An̲ddvār, T.

Miscroscope	सूक्ष्मदर्शी	Sūks̱ẖm darshī
Mid-rib	मध्य-शिरा, मिडरिब	Madhya ṣhirā, T,
Mimosoideae	माइमोसाएडी	T.
Mitosis	सम विभाजन, माइटोसिस	Sama vibhājan, T.
Modification	रूपान्तर	Rūpāntar
Monadelphous	एकसंलाग, मौनाडैलफ़स	Eksanlāg, T.
Monandrous	एक पुंकेसर, मोनैन्ड्रस	Ekpunkesar, T.
Monocarpellary	एकाण्डप, मोनोकार्पेलरी	Ekānḏap, T.
Monocotyledon	एक बीजपत्री, मोनोकोटिलेडन	Ekbījpatrī, T.
Monoecious	एक क्षयक, मोनोशिअस	Ekks̱ẖayak, T.
Monochasial	एक शाखी, मोनोकेज़िअल	Ekshākhī, T,
Morphology	आकार विज्ञान, आकारिकी	Ākār vigyān, Ākārikī
Morphological	आकारिकीय	Ākārikīya
Moss	मौस	T.
Motile	चर	Char
Mucilage	क्लेद, म्यूसिलेज	Kled, T.
Multiparous	बहुसृट्	Bahusriṯ
Mycelium	कवक जाल, माइसीलिअम	Kavakjāl, T.
Myrmecophily	पिपीलिता	Pipīlitā
Napiform	कुम्भी रूप, नैपीफ़ार्म	Kumbhī rūp, T.
Natural Order	प्राकृतिक गोत्र	Prākritik gotra
Nectary	मकरन्द कोष	Makrand kos̱ẖ
Negatively Heliotropic	नेगटिवली हिलिओट्रोपिक प्रकाशापवर्ती	Prakāshāpvartī, T.
Nepenthes	*नैपेन्थिस*	T.
Nettle	दंशरोम, बिच्छू बूटी	Danshrom, Bichchhū, būti
Nitrate	नाइट्रेट	T.
Nitrogen	नाईट्रोजन	T.
Node	गांठ, नोड	Gānṯẖ, T.
Nodule	ग्रन्था, नौड्यूल	Granthā, T.
Nomenclature	नामपद्धति	Nāmpaddhati
Non-endospermic	अभ्रूण पोष, नौनएन्डोस्पर्मिक	Abhrūn pos̱ẖ, T.
Non-essential	अनावश्यक	Anāvashyak
Normal	सामान्य, नौर्मल	Sāmānya, T.

Notch	काप	Kāp
Nucellus	प्रदेश, न्यूसेलस	Pradesh, T.
Nuclear	नाभिकीय	Nābhikīya
Nucleolus	अणु-नाभिक	An̲u nābhik
Nucleus	नाभिक	Nābhik
Nutrition	पोषाहार	Pos̲h̲āhār
Nutritive	पोषक	Pos̲h̲ak
Oblique	तिरछा	Tirchhā
Oblong	दीर्घवत	Dīrghvat
Obovate	अण्डवत्, औवअवेट	And̲vat, T.
Ochrea	परिवेष्टक, औक्रिया	Parives̲h̲t̲āk T.
Offset	भूस्तारिका, औफ़सेट	Bhūstārikā, T.
Oosphere	अण्डगोल, ऊस्फ़ियर	An̲d̲gol, T.
Open Bundle	वर्धमान बंडल, ओपन बंडल	Vardhmān band̲al, T.
Opposite	विपरीत्, विरुद्ध	Viparīt, Viruddh
Orbicular	मंडलाकार, और्बिक्युलर	Mandlākār, T.
Orchid	और्किड	T.
Origin	उद्गम	Udgam
Orthostichy	उदग्र पंक्ति, और्थोस्टिची	Udagrapankti, T.
Osmosis	रसाकर्षण, औसमोसिस	Rasākars̲h̲an̲, T.
Osmotic-pressure	रसाकर्षण दाब, औस्मोटिक प्रेशर	Rasākars̲h̲an̲ dāb, T.
Outgrowth	उद्वर्ध	Udvardh
Outline	रूपरेखा, खाका	Rūprekhā, Khākā
Ovary	अण्डाशय, ओवरी	An̲d̲āshaya, T.
Ovule	बीजाण्ड, ओव्यूल	Bījānd̲, T.
Oxygen	आक्सिजन	T.
Palisade	लंब ऊतक, पैलिसेड	Lamb ūtak, T.
Palmate	पाणिवत्	Pān̲ivat
Palmatifid	पाणिवद्दर, पामैटिफ़िड	Pān̲ivaddar, T.
Palmatipartite	पाणिवद्विदर, पामैटिपार्टाइट	Pān̲ivadvidar, T.
Palmatisect	पाणिवन्निदर, पामैटिसेक्ट	Pān̲ivannidar, T.
Papilionaceous	आगस्तिक, पैपिलिओनेशस	Āgastik, T.
Pappus	बाह्य दल रोम, पैपस,	Bāhyadal rom, T.
Parachute-Mechanism	वायु छत्रत्व	Vāyu chhatratva

Parallel Venation	समान्तर नाड़ी विन्यास	Samāntar nār̲ī vinyās
Parasite	पराश्रयी, पैरासाइट	Parāshrayī, T.
Parenchyma	मृदूतक, पैरंकाइमा	Mirdūtak, T.
Parietal	भित्तिलग्न, पैराइटल	Bhittilagn, T.
Pedicel	पुष्प-वृन्त, पैडिसल	Pus̲h̲p-vrint, T.
Peduncle	पुष्पदण्ड, पैडंकल	Pus̲h̲pdand̲, T.
Pentamerous	पंच शंक, पैण्टामेरस	Panchshank, T.
Perennial	वर्षानुवर्षी	Vars̲h̲ānuvars̲h̲ī
Pericarp	फलावरण, पेरिकार्प	Phalāvaran̲, T.
Pericycle	मध्य परिचक्र, पेरिसाइकल	Madhya parichakra, T.
Petal	दल, पंखुड़ी, पैटल	Dal, Pankhur̲ī, T.
Petaloid	दलाभ, पैट्लौएड	Dalābh, T.
Petiole	वृन्त	Vrīnt
Phloem	फ्लोएम	T.
Photosynthesis	प्रकाश संश्लेषण, फोटो सिन्थसिस	Prakāsh sanshles̲h̲an̲ T.
Phylloclade	पर्ण कार्य स्तम्भ, फ़िलोक्लेड	Parn̲ kārya stambh, T
Phyllode	पर्णायित वृन्त, फ़िलोड	Parn̲āyit vrint, T.
Phyllotaxis	पर्णरचना, फिलोटैक्सिस	Parn̲rachhnā, T.
Physical Drought	भौतिक शोष	Bhautik shos̲h̲
Physiology	कार्यिकी, फिज़िओलोजी	Kāryikī, T.
Pigment	रंग द्रव्य, पिगमेंट	Rangdravya, T.
Pinna	पक्षक, पिना	Paks̲h̲ak, T.
Pinnate Leaf	पक्षवत पर्ण, पिन्नेट लीफ़	Paks̲h̲vat parn̲, T.
Pinnatifid	पक्षवद्दर, पिनेटीफ़िड	Paks̲h̲vaddar, T.
Pinnatipartite	पक्षवद्विदर, पिनेटीपारटाइट	Paks̲h̲vadvidar
Pinnatisect	पक्षवन्निदर, पिनेटीसेक्ट	Paks̲h̲vannidar, T.
Pinnule	पक्षकी, पिन्यूल	Paks̲h̲kī, T.
Pistil	स्त्री केसर	Strī kesar
Pith	मज्जा, पिथ	Majjā, T.
Placenta	जरायु, प्लेसैन्टा	Jarāyu, T.
Placentation	जरायुन्यास, प्लैसैन्टेशन	Jarāyunyās, T.
Plant	पादप, पौधा	Pādap, Paudhā
Plastid	आदिलव, प्लैस्टिड	Ādilav, T.
Plicate	वलीमय, प्लिकेट	Valīmaya, T.

Plumule	प्रांकुर, प्लुम्यूल	Prānkur, T.
Pneumatophore	श्वसन मूल, न्युमैटोफ़ोर	Shvasan mūl, T.
Pod	फली, पौड	Phalī, T.
Pollen	पराग, पौलेन	Parāg, T.
Pollen Grain	पराग कण, पौलेन ग्रेन	Parāg kaṉ, T.
Pollen Tube	पराग नलिका, पौलेन ट्यूब	Parāg nalikā, T.
Pollination	परागण, पौलिनेशन	Parāgaṉ, T.
Polyadelphous	बहुसंलाग, पौलिएडलफ़स	Bhusanlāg, T.
Polyandrous	पृथक् पुंकेसर, पौलिएन्ड्रस	Prithak punkesar, T.
Polycarpellary	बहुअण्डपी, पौलिकार्पेलरी	Bahu aṉḏapī
Polychasium	बहुशाखी, पौलिकेज़ियम	Bahushākhī, T.
Polypetalae	पृथकदला, पौलीपेटेली	Prithakdalā, T.
Pome	सेबीया, पोम	Sebīyā, T.
Porous	छिद्रिल	Chhidril
Positively Geotropic	भूम्याकृष्ट, पौज़िटिवली जिओट्रोपिक	Bhūmyākriṣẖṯ, T.
Positively Heliotropic	प्रकाशकृष्ट, पौज़िटिवली हीलिओट्रोपिक	Prakāshākriṣẖṯ, T.
Positively Hydrotropic	जलाकृष्ट, पौज़िटिवली हाइड्रोट्रोपिक	Jalākriṣẖṯ, T.
Post Fertilisation Tissue	निषेचनोत्तर ऊतक, पोस्ट फर्टिलाइज़ेशन टिशू	Niṣẖechanottar ūtak, T.
Pothos	पौथौस	T.
Potometer	उत्स्वेदन मापक, पोटोमीटर	Utsvedan māpak, T.
Prefoliation	कलिका पर्ण विन्यास, प्रीफ़ौलिएशन	Kalikā parṉ vinyās, T.
Primary	प्राथमिक, पूर्ववर्ती	Prāthmik, Pūrvavartī
Primary Axis	प्राथमिक अक्ष, प्राइमरी ऐक्सिस	Prāthmik akṣẖ, T.
Primary Root	प्राथमिक मूल	Prāthmik mūl
Promycelium	प्रोमाइसीलिअम	T.
Prosenchyma	दीर्घोतक, प्रोज़न्काइमा	Dīrghotak, T.
Prostrate	भूशायी	Bhūshāyī
Protandrous	पूर्व पुंपक्व, प्रोटैन्ड्रस	Purva pumpakva, T.
Protein	प्रोटीन	T.

Prothallus	सूकायक, प्रोथेलस	Sūkāyak, T.
Protogynous	पूर्व स्त्रीपक्व	Pūrva sṭrīpakva
Protogyny	पूर्व स्त्रीपक्वता, प्रोटोगाइनी	Pūrva strīpakvatā, T.
Protonema	प्रतन्तु, प्रोटोनेमा	Pratantu. T.
Protoplasm	जीवद्रव्य, प्रोटोप्लाज़्म	Jīvdravya, T.
Protoxylem	आदि दारु, प्रोटोज़ाइलम	Ādi dāru, T.
Pteridophyta	टेरिडोफ़ाइटा	T.
Pyrenoid	प्रोभूजक, पाइरीनोएड	Probhūjak, T.
Pyxidium	शीर्ष स्फोटी, पिक्सीडिअम	Shīrs̱ẖ sphotī, T.
Raceme	एकवर्ध्यक्ष, रेसीम	Ekvardhyaks̱ẖ, T.
Racemose	एकवर्ध्यक्षीय, रेसिमोज़	Ekvardhyaks̱ẖīya, T.
Rachis	प्राक्ष, रेकिस	Prāks̱ẖ, T.
Radial Bundle	त्रिज्यक बंडल, रेडिअल बंडल	Trijyak bandal, T.
Radicle	मूलांकुर, रेडिकल	Mūlānkur
Radius	त्रिज्या	Trijyā
Ramentum	शल्कावरण, रैमन्टम	Shalkāvaraṉ, T.
Raphe	संधिरेखा, रेफ़	Sandhi rekhā, T.
Raphide	सूचिस्फट, रेफ़ाइड	Sūcẖi sphaṯ, T.
Ray-floret	रश्मि पुष्पक	Rashmi pus̱ẖpak
Reaction	प्रतिक्रिया	Pratikriyā
Reduction Division	ह्रास विभाजन, रिडक्शन डिवीज़न	Hrās vibhājan, T.
Regma	एरंड फल, रेगमा	Erānḏ phal, T.
Replicate Wall	प्रतिवलित भित्ति, रेप्लिकेट वाल	Prativalit bhitti, T.
Replum	रेप्लम	T.
Reproduction	प्रजनन	Prajanan
Reproductive Organ	जननेन्द्रिय	Jananendriya
Reserve Product	संचित द्रव्य	Sanchit dravya
Resin	सर्जास, रेज़िन	Sarjās, T.
Respiration	श्वसन	Shvasan
Respiratory Cavity	श्वसन विवर	Shvasan vivar
Retuse	गर्तकी	Gartkī
Revolute	बहिर्वर्तित, रेवोल्यूट	Bahirvartit, T.

Rhizoid	मूलांग	Mūlāng
Rhizome	प्रकंद, राइज़ोम	Prakand, T.
Ridge	कूटक, रिज	Kūṯak, T.
Ringent	विवृत	Vivrit
Root	मूल, जड़	Mūl, Jaṟ
Root Cap	मूलछद, रूटकैप	Mūlchhād, T.
Root Climber	मूल रोहिणी	Mūl rohiṉī
Root Hair	मूल रोम	Mūl rom
Rootlet	मूलिका, रूटलेट	Mūlikā, T.
Root Pressure	मूल दाब	Mūl dāb
Root Tubercle	मूल कंदिका, रूट ट्यूबरकल	Mūl kandikā; T.
Root Tuber	मूलकन्द, रूट ट्यूबर	Mūl kand, T.
Rosette	गुलाबवत्	Gulābvat
Rotate	चक्राकार, रोटेट	Chakrākār, T.
Rounded	गोलाकार	Golākār
Runcinate	त्रिकोण शीर्ष	Trikoṉ shīrṣẖ
Runner	भूप्रसारी, रनर	Bhūprasārī, T,
Rutaceae	रूटेसी	T.
Saccate	पुटाकार	Puṯākār
Sagittate	वाणाकार	Vāṉākār
Safranin	सैफ़रनीन	T.
Samara	सपक्ष, समारा	Sapakṣẖ, T.
Saprophyte	मृतोपजीवी, सैप्रोफ़ाइट	Mritopjīvī T.
Sap Wood	रस दारु, सैपवुड	Ras dāru, T.
Scalariform	सोपानवत्, स्कैलरी फार्म	Sopānvat, T.
Scalariform Conjugation	सोपानवत् युग्मन, स्कैलरी फार्म कौन्जुगेशन	Sopānvat yugman, T.
Scale	शल्क, स्केल	Shalk, T,
Scale Leaf	शल्क पत्र, स्केल लीफ़	Shalk patra, T.
Schizocarpic	वेश्म स्फोटी, शाइज़ोकार्पिक	Veshm sphoṯī, T.
Schizogenous	पृथकजन्य, शाइज़ोजेनस	Prithāk janya, T.
Sclerenchyma	दृढ़ोतक, स्क्लैरनकाइमा	Driṟẖotak T.
Sclerenchymatous Bundle	दृढ़ोतक-बंडल, स्क्लैरन काइमटस बंडल	Driṟẖotak bandal, T.

Sclerenchymatous Fibre	दृढ़ोतक तन्तु, स्क्लेरनकाइमेटस फ़ाइबर	Driṟhotak tāntu, T.
Scorpioid	बार्च्छिक	Vārchchhik
Scutellum	वरूथिका, स्क्युटलम	Varūthikā, T.
Secondary	परवर्ती, द्वितीय, सेकेन्डरी	Parvartī, Dvitīya, T.
Secondary Growth	परवर्ती वृद्धि, सेकेन्डरी ग्रोथ	Parvartī vriddhi, T.
Secondary Root	परवर्ती मूल, सेकेन्डरी रूट	Parvartī mūl, T.
Secretion	स्राव, सेक्रीशन	Srāv, T.
Secretory Duct	स्रावक नलिका, सेक्रीटरी डक्ट	Srāvak nalikā, T.
Section	काट, सैक्शन	Kāṯ, T.
Seed	बीज	Bīj
Seed Coat	बीजावरण	Bījāvaraṉ
Seedling	नवोद्भिज	Navodbhij
Segment	खंड	Khaṉḏ
Self Pollination	स्वयं परागण, सेल्फ़पौलिनेशन	Svayam parāgaṉ, T.
Self Sterility	स्वयं वन्ध्यता, सेल्फ़ स्टेरिलिटी	Svayam vandhytā, T.
Semi Amplexicaul	अर्धपरिस्तम्भ, सेमी-एम्प्लैक्सिकौल	Ardh paristambh, T.
Semi Permeable	अर्ध प्रवेश्य	Ardh praveshya
Sensitive	संवेदक	Sāmvedak
Sepal	बाह्यदल, सेपल	Bāhyadal, T.
Septicidal	पटीस्फोटक, सैप्टीसाइडल	Paṯīsphoṯak, T.
Septum	पट	Paṯ
Series	श्रेणी, क्रमक, सीरीज़	Shreṉī, Kramak, T.
Serrate	आरावत	Ārāvat
Sessile	अवृन्त, सेसाइल	Avrint, T.
Sex	लिंग	Ling
Sex Differentiation	लिंग भेद	Ling bhed
Sexuality	लिंगिता	Lingitā
Sheath	छाद	Chhād
Shoot	प्ररोह	Praroh
Shrub	क्षुप, झाड़ी	Ks̱ẖup, Jhāṟi
Sieve Plate	चालनी पट्टिका, सीव प्लेट	Chālanī paṯṯikā, T.
Sieve Tube	चालनी-नलिका, सीव ट्यूब	Chālanī nalikā, T.
Silica	सिलिका	T.

Silicula	कूटपटीका, सिलिक्युला	Kūṯ paṯīkā, T.
Simple Fruit	एकि फल, सिम्पल फ्रूट	Eki phal, T.
Simple Pitting	सिम्पल पिटिंग	T.
Sleeping Movement	निद्रा गति	Nidrā gati
Slide	स्लाइड	T.
Slimy	श्लेषल	Shleṣẖal
Smilax	*स्माइलैक्स*	T.
Soil	कृष्य, मिट्टी	Kriṣẖya, Miṯṯi
Sorosis	सरसाक्ष, सोरोसिस	Sarsākṣẖ, T.
Sorus	धानीगुच्छ, सोरस	Dhānī guchchh, T.
Spadix	स्थूल मंजरी	Sthūl manjarī, T.
Spathe	पृथुपर्ण, स्पेथ	Prithuparṉ T.
Spathulate	पृथुपर्णवत्, स्पैथ्युलेट	Prithuparṉvat, T.
Specialised Shoot	विशिष्ट शाखा	Vishiṣẖṯ Shākhā.
Species	स्पीशीज़ •	T.
Spermatocyte	प्रशुक्र कोशिका, स्परमैटोसाइट	Prashukra koshikā, T.
Spermatozoid	प्रशुक्र जन्यु, स्परमैटोजोएड	Prashukra janyu, T.
Spike	शूकी, स्पाइक	Shūkī, T.
Spikelet	अनुशूकी, स्पाइकलेट	Anushūkī T.
Spine	कंट	Kanṯ
Spinous	कंटमय	Kanṯmaya
Spiral	सर्पिल, स्पाइरल	Sarpil, T.
Split	छिटकना	Chhiṯaknā
Spongy	स्पन्जी,	Spanji
Sporangium	बीजाणु धानी, स्पोरेन्जिअम	Bījāṉū dhānī. T.
Spore	बीजाणु, स्पोर	Bijāṉū, T.
Spore Mother Cell	बीजाणुमातृ कोशिका, स्पोर मदर सेल	Bījāṉū mātri koshīkā T.
Spore Sac	बीजाणु पुट, स्पोर सैक	Bījāṉū puṯ. T.
Sporophyll	बीजाणु पर्ण, स्पोरोफिल	Bījāṉu parṉ, T.
Sporophyte	बीजाणु जनक, स्पोरोफाइट	Bījāṉu janak, T.
Spring Wood	वसन्त काष्ठ, स्प्रिग वुड	Vasant kāṣẖṯẖ, T.
Spurred	स्पर-पुट-युक्त, स्पर्ड	Spar-puṯ yukt. T.
Stain	अभिरंजक	Abhiranjak
Stalk	वृन्त	Vrint

Stamen	पुंकेसर	Punkesar,
Staminal Corona	पुंकेसर मुकुट	Punkesar mukuṯ
Staminode	वन्ध्य पुंकेसर	Vandhya punkesar
Standard	ध्वजक, स्टैन्डर्ड	Dhvajak, T.
Starch	मण्ड, स्टार्च	Manḏ, T.
Stem	स्तम्भं, तना	Stambh, Tanā
Stem Spine	स्तम्भ कंट, स्टेम स्पाइन	Stambh kānṯ, T.
Stem Tendril	स्तम्भ तंतु, स्टेम टैन्ड्रिल	Stambh tantu, T.
Stem Thorn	स्तम्भ कंटक, स्टेम थौर्न	Stambh kanṯak T,
Stem Tuber	स्तम्भ कन्द, स्टेम ट्यूबर	Stambh kand, T.
Stereid Bundle	दृढ़ बंडल, स्टैरीड बंडल	Drirẖ banḏal, T.
Sterile	वन्ध्य	Vandhya
Sterilised	निर्बीजित	Nirbijit
Stele	रम्भ, स्टील	Rambh. T.
Stellate	ताराकार	Tārākār
Stigma	वर्तिकाग्र, स्टिग्मा	Vartikāgrā, T.
Stilt Root	जटामूल, स्टिल्ट रूट	Jaṯāmūl, T.
Stimulus	उद्दीपक	Uddīpak
Stipular Thorn	अनुपत्रीय कंट, स्टिपुलर थौर्न	Anupatrīya kanṯ, T.
Stipulate	अनुपत्री, स्टिप्युलेट	Anupatrī, T.
Stipule	अनुपत्र, स्टिप्यूल	Anupatra, T.
Stolon	विरोहक, स्टोलन	Virohak, T.
Stoma	रन्ध्र, स्टोमा	Randhra, T.
Stomatal	रन्ध्री, स्टोमेटल	Randhrī,T.
Stomatal Transpiration	रन्ध्री उत्स्वेदन, स्टोमेटल ट्रान्सपिरेशन	Randhrī utsvedan, T.
Stone	अष्टि, गुठली	As̱ẖṯẖi, Guṯẖlī
Stony	अष्टिल, गुठलीदार	As̱ẖṯil, Guṯẖlīdār
Storage	संग्रह	Sangrah
Strain	पित्र्य गुण	Pitrya guṉ
Stratification	स्तरण	Staraṉ
Structure	संरचना	Sanrachnā
Stylar Canal	वर्तिका नलिका, स्टाइलर कैनाल	Vartikā, Nalikā, T.
Style	वर्तिका, स्टाइल	Vartikā, T.

Suberin	त्वक्षि, स्यूबरिन	Tvakshi, T.
Subsidiary Cell	गौण कोशिका, सबसिडिएरी सेल	Gaun-koshikā. T.
Subtending Leaf	कक्षक पत्र, सबटेंडिंग लीफ	Kakshak patra, T.
Succulent	सरस, सक्यूलेन्ट	Saras, T.
Sucker	भूस्तारी, सकर .	Bhūstārī, T.
Suction Pressure	शोषणदाब, सक्शन प्रेशर	Shoshan dāb, T.
Superficial	धरातलीय	Dharātalīya
Superior	उत्तरीय	Uttarīya
Surface View	तल दृश्य	Tal drishya
Syconus	उदुम्बरक, साइकोनस	Udumbarak, T.
Symbiosis	सहजीवन, सिम्बिश्रौसिस	Sahjīvan, T.
Symbiotic	सहजीवी, सिम्बिश्रौटिक	Sahjivī, T.
Symmetrical	सम्मित	Sammit
Sympodium	संयुताक्ष, सिम्पोडियम	Sanyutāksh, T.
Synantherous	संपराग, साइनैनथरस	Samparāg, T.
Syncarpous	युक्ताण्डप, सिनकार्पस	Yuktāndap, T.
Synergid	सहायकोशिका, सिनरजिड	Sahāy Koshikā, T.
Syngenesious	संपराग, सिन्जिनीशिश्रस	Samparāg T.
Systematic Botany	वर्गीकर वनस्पति विज्ञान, सिस्टेमैटिक बौटनी	Vargīkar vanaspati vigyān, T.

Tannin	टैनिन	T.
Tapetum	पोषक स्तर, टपीटम	Poshak star ,T.
Tegmen	अन्तःकवच, टेगमेन	Antahkavach, T.
Tendril	तन्तु, टेन्ड्रिल	Tantu. T,
Terminal	अग्रस्थ	Agrasth
Terminal Bud	अग्रस्थ कलिका	Agrasth kalikā
Terrestrial	स्थलज	Sthlaj
Testa	बीजकवच, टेस्टा	Bījkavach, T.
Tetrad	चतुष्टय, टेट्रैड	Chatushtaya, T.
Tetradynamous	चतुर्दीर्घक, टैट्राडाइनमस	Chaturdīrghak, T.
Texture	वयन	Vayan
Thalamus	पुष्पाक्ष, थैलमस	Pushpāksh, T.
Thallus	सूकाय, थैलस	Sūkāya, T.
Theory	वाद	Vād
Thermometer	तापमापी	Tāpmāpī

Thickening	स्थूलन	Sthūlan
Thorn	कंटक	Kanṯak
Thorn Climber	कंटक रोहिणी,थौर्न क्लाइम्बर	Kanṯak rohiṉī, T.
Tier	निःश्रेणी	Nihshreṉī
Tissue	ऊतक, टिशू	Ūtak, T.
Tissue System	ऊतक संहति, टिशू सिस्टम	Ūtak sanhati, T.
Torus	पुष्पाधार	Pus̱ẖpādhār
Tracheid	दारु वाहिनिकी, ट्रैकीड	Dāru vāhiniki, T.
Transpiration	वाष्पोत्सर्जन, उत्स्वेदन, ट्रान्सपिरेशन	Bāshpotsarjan, Utsvedan, T.
Transverse	अनुप्रस्थ	Anuprasth
Transverse Dehiscence	अनुप्रस्थ स्फुटन	Anuprasth sphuṯan
Transverse Section	अनुप्रस्थ काट	Anuprasth kāt
True Fruit	सत्यफल, ट्रू फ्रूट	Satyaphal, T.
Tube	नली	Nalī
Tube Cell	नली कोशिका, ट्यूब सेल	Nalī koshikā, T.
Tuber	कन्द, ट्यूबर	Kand, T.
Tuberous	कन्दिल, ट्यूबरस	Kandil, T.
Tuberous Root	कन्दिल मूल, ट्यूबरस रूट	Kandil mūl, T.
Tubule	नलिका	Nalikā
Tunic	वेष्टन	Ves̱ẖṯan
Tunicated Bulb	सवेष्ट बल्ब	Saves̱ẖṯ balb
Turgid	आशून, टर्जिड	Āshūn, T.
Turgor Pressure	आशूनता दाब, टर्गर प्रेशर	Āshūntā dāb, T.
Turnip	शलजम	Shaljam
Twiner	बल्ली, ट्वाइनर	Ballī, T.
Typical	प्रारूपिक, टिपिकल	Prārūpik, T.
Umbel	छत्रक	Chhatrak
Unceolate	कलशाकार, अनसिओलेट	Kalashākār, T.
Underground	भूमिगत	Bhūmigat
Unicostate	एकशिरी, युनिकौस्टेट	Ekshirī T.
Unilocular	एककोष्ठी	Ekkos̱ẖṯhī
Uniparous	एकभुजी, यूनिपेरस	Ekbhujī, T.
Unisexual	एकलिंगी	Eklingī

Vacuole	रसधानी, वैक्युओल	Ras dhāni, T.
Valvate	धारास्पर्शी, वैलवेट	Dhārāsparshī, T.
Vascular	वाहिनी, वैस्क्युलर	Vāhinī, T.
Vascular Bundle	वाहिनी बंडल, वैस्क्युलर बंडल	Vāhinī bandal, T.
Vascular Cylinder	वाहिनी सिलिंडर, वैस्क्युलर सिलिन्डर	Vāhinī silindar, T.
Vegetative	वर्धी	Vardhī
Vegetative Body	वर्धी काय	Vardhī kāy
Vegetative Propagation	वर्धी प्रचारण	Vardhī pracharan
Vein	शिरा	Shirā
Veinlet	सूक्ष्मशिरा	Sūkshm shirā
Velamen	जलपोषक त्वचा, वेलामेन	Jal poshak tvachā, T.
Venation	शिरा विन्यास	Shirā vinyās
Ventral	अक्षीय	Akshīya
Ventral Suture	अक्षीय संधि	Akshīya sandhi
Vernation	पत्र पारस्पर्य, वर्नेशन	Patra pārasparya, T.
Versatile	मध्य डोली, वर्सेटाइल	Madhya dolī, T.
Vertical	उदग्र	Udagra
Verticillastar	भ्रमि युग्म, वर्टिसिलास्टर	Bhrami yugm, T.
Vessel	वाहिनी, वेसल	Vāhinī, T.
Vexillum	ध्वजक, वैक्सिलम	Dhvajak, T.
Vitamin	विटामिन,	T.
Wall	भित्ति, दीवार	Bhitti, Dīvār
Waste Product	वर्ज्य पदार्थ, निर्यास	Varjya padārth, Niryās
Water pore	जलरन्ध्र	Jalrandhra
Wavy	तरंगवत्	Tarangvat
Wax	मोम	Mom
Whorl	आवर्त	Āvart
Whorled	आवर्तरूप	Āvart rūp
Wing	पक्ष, पंख	Paksh, Pankh
Wind Pollinated	वायुपरागित	Vāyuparāgit
Wood	काष्ठ, दारु	Kāshth, Dāru
Wood Fibre	काष्ठतन्तु	Kāshth tantu
Xanthophyll	पर्णपीत	Parnpīt, T.

Xylem	दारु, जाइलम	Dāru, T.
Xylem Parenchyma	दारु मृदूतक, जाइलम पैरनकाइमा	Dāru mridūtak, T.
Yeast	यीस्ट	T.
Yucca	युका	T,
Zone	प्रदेश, मण्डल	Pradesh, Man̲d̲al
Zone of Elongation	दीर्घभावी प्रदेश	Dīrgh bhāvi pradesh
Zoology	प्राणि विज्ञान	Prān̲i vigyān
Zoophilous	प्राणि परागित, जूफ़िलस	Prān̲i parāgit T.
Zoospore	चलजन्यु, जूस्पोर	Chaljanyu, T.
Zygomorphic	एक युग्म, जाइगोमौर्फिक	Ek yugm, T.
Zygospore	युग्मनज, जाइगोस्पोर	Yugmanaj, T.

BOTANY

Illustrative sentences

Analogous	समवृत्ति
Homologous	समजात

The root like leaves of *Salvinia* are analogous to ordinary roots but not homologous to them because the function is the same though origin is different, whereas the tendrils of *Smilax* are homologous to ordinary stipules but not analogous to them as their origin is the same but the functions are different.

साल्वीनिया के मूल सदृश पर्ण सामान्य मूल के समवृत्ति हैं किन्तु समजात नहीं, क्योंकि इनका कार्य एक ही है यद्यपि उद्गम भिन्न भिन्न है, जब कि स्माइलैक्स के तन्तु सामान्य अनुपत्र के समजात हैं यद्यपि समवृत्ति नहीं, क्योंकि इनके उद्गम समान हैं, किन्तु कार्य भिन्न भिन्न हैं।

Monadelphous	एक संलाग
Diadelphous	द्वि संलाग
Polyadelphous	बहु संलाग
Syngenesious	संपराग

The stamens of sunflower are syngenesious because here the anthers are united but the filaments are free. The other condition of cohesion of androecium is the united state of filaments and free state of anthers. When filaments are all united in one as in Lady's finger the condition is monadelphous but if filaments are united into two it is diadelphous as in pea, and when more than two as in *Citrus* it is polyadelphous.

सूरजमुखी फूल के पुंकेसर संपराग हैं क्योंकि इनके परागकोश आपस में जुड़े रहते हैं, यद्यपि पुंतन्तु अलग अलग होते हैं। पुमंग के संलाग की दूसरी अवस्था वह होती है जब पुंतन्तु मिले होते हैं किन्तु परागकोश अलग होते हैं। जब ये तन्तु सब एक ही में मिले होते हैं जैसे भिन्डी के फूल में तो यह अवस्था एक संलाग कहलाती है और यदि पुंतन्तु दो समहों में मिले हों जैसे मटर के फूल में तो यह अवस्था द्वि संलाग कहलाती है और जब दो से अधिक समूहों में मिले हों जैसे संतरे के फूल में तो यह अवस्था बहु संलाग कहलाती है।

Adhesion	अभिलाग
Cohesion	संलाग

In the flowers of *Datura* there is cohesion among the petals and adhesion between the petals and stamens but in the flower of pea neither there is cohesion among petals nor adhesion between the petals and the stamens.

धतूरे के फूल में दलों में आपस में संलाग है और दल तथा पुंकेसर में अभिलाग किन्तु मटर के फूल में न तो दलों में संलाग है और न दल तथा पुंकेसर में अभिलाग।

Actinomorphic	बहुयुग्म
Zygomorphic	एक युग्म

Flower of mustard is actinomorphic because if the flower is cut along any vertical section passing through the centre of the flower the flower will be divided into two symmetrically equal halves, but the flower of pea is zygomorphic as this flower can be cut into symmetrically equal halves along only one vertical section passing through the centre.

सरसों का फूल बहुयुग्म है क्योंकि यदि इस फल को मध्य से किसी भी उर्ध्वाधर काट से काटा जाय तो फूल दो बिलकुल समान भागों में विभाजित हो जाता है, किन्तु मटर का फूल एक युग्म है क्योंकि यह फूल केवल एक ही ऐसे ऊर्ध्वाधर काट से काटा जा सकता है जो फूल को दो बराबर और समान भागों में विभाजित कर दे।

Monoecious	एक क्षयी
Dioecious	द्वि क्षयी

Plant of papaya is monoecious because the male and female flowers are usually on separate plants but castor plant is dioecious as the male and female flowers occur on the same plant.

पपीते का पौधा एक क्षयी है क्योंकि इसके नर पुष्प और स्त्री पुष्प प्रायः भिन्न-भिन्न पौधों पर होते हैं, किन्तु अरंड के पौधे द्विक्षयी होते हैं क्योंकि इसके नर पुष्प और स्त्री पष्प एक ही पौधे पर होते हैं।

Phyllode	पर्णायित वृन्त
Phylloclade	पर्णकार्य स्तम्भ

The leaves of *Acacia* are really phyllodes as they are flattened forms of petioles but the big thick leaf-like cacti are phylloclades as they are the flattened stems.

अकेशिया की पत्तियाँ पर्णायित वृन्त हैं क्योंकि ये वास्तव में पर्ण वृन्तों के चपटे रूप हैं किन्तु कैक्टस जो बड़ी मोटी पत्तियों के अकार के होते हैं पर्णकार्य स्तम्भ हैं क्योंकि य चपटे स्तम्भ ही हैं ।

Simple fruit	एकि फल
Aggregate fruit	पुंज फल

When a fruit develops from the monocarpellary ovary of a single flower it is called a simple fruit as in pea, but if a fruit develops from a single flower with an apocarpous ovary it is called an aggregate fruit, as custard apple.

जब कोई फल किसी एकाण्डप अण्डाशय वाले फल से उत्पन्न होता है तो उस फल को एकि फल कहते हैं जैसे मटर, किन्तु यदि कोई फल एक पृथक् अण्डप अण्डाशय वाले फल से उत्पन्न होता है तो उसे पुंज फल कहते हैं जैसे सीताफल ।

Dichogamy	पृथक पक्वता
Protandry	पूर्व पुंपक्वता
Protogyny	पूर्व स्त्री पक्वता

In order to avoid self pollination the anthers and stigma in hermaphrodite flowers come to maturity at different times. This condition is called Dichogamy and it is of two types. One is Protogyny when the stigma ripens first and the other is Protandry when the anthers ripen before the stigma.

स्वयं परागण से बचने के लिए द्विलिंगी पुष्पों में पराग कोश और स्टिग्मा अलग अलग समय पर परिपक्व होते हैं, इस अवस्था को पृथक पक्वता कहते हैं जिसके दो भेद हैं—एक पूर्व स्त्री पक्वता जिसमें स्टिग्मा पहले परिपक्व होता है और दूसरी पूर्व पुंपक्वता जिस अवस्था में पराग कोश स्टिग्मा से पहले पक जाते हैं ।

Development	परिवर्धन
Growth	वृद्धि
Evolution	विकास

The development of an ovary into a fruit is the result of fertilization.

The radical after growth becomes the root, the plumule - the shoot.

The fern like ancestors have given rise to the modern seed plants, as a result of evolution.

अण्डाशय का फल में परिवर्धन होना निषेचनका परिणाम है। वृद्धि के उपरान्त भ्रूणमूल में मूल परिवर्तित होता है, और भ्रूणाग्र प्ररोह में। पर्णांग सदृशपूर्वजों से विकास के फलस्वरूप आधुनिक बीजधारी पादप उत्पन्न हुए।

Coleoptile	भ्रूणाग्र चोल
Coleorhiza	भ्रूण मूल चोल

The primary axis of the embryo comprises radicle and plumule each covered by a sheath; radicle by coleorhiza and plumule by coleoptile.

भ्रूण के प्राथमिक अक्ष के दो भाग होते हैं, एक मूलांकुर और दूसरा भ्रूणाग्र। मूलांकुर भ्रूण-मूल-चोल से ढका रहता है और भ्रूणाग्र भ्रूणाग्र-चोल से।

Standard	ध्वजक
Wing	पंख
Keel	नौतल

The flower of pea has five petals - the posterior one is called the Standard, the lateral two are the Wings and the two anterior ones which form a boat shaped structure make the Keel.

मटर के फूल में पांच दल होते हैं, सबसे बाहर वाला पश्चवर्ती दल ध्वजक कहलाता है, पार्श्वस्थ दो दल पंख कहलाते हैं और अन्दर के दो अग्रवर्ती दल जो आपस में मिलकर नाव का आकार बनाते हैं, नौतल कहलाते हैं।

Exarch	बहिरारम्भ
Endarch	अन्तरारम्भ
Mesarch	मध्यारम्भ

When protoxylem is situated away from the Metaxylem i.e. towards the pericycle, it is termed exarch as in roots, when situated on the inner side of metaxylem i.e. towards the pith, it is termed endarch as in a dicot stem and when situated in the centre of the metaxylem, it is termed mesarch as in fern rhizome.

जब आदि दारू अनुदारू के बाहर अर्थात् मध्य परिचक्र के सम्मुख स्थित होता है तो उसे बहिरारम्भ कहते हैं, जैसे मूल में, जब अनुदारू के भीतर अर्थात मज्जा के सम्मुख

स्थित होता है तो उसे अन्तरारम्भ कहते हैं जैसे द्विबीज पत्रक स्तम्भ में और जब अनुदारु के मध्य में स्थित होता है तो उसे मध्यारम्भ कहते हैं जैसे पर्णाग के प्रकंद में ।

Protoxylem	आदि दारु
Metaxylem	अनु दारु

Protoxylem is the first formed xylem, while metaxylem is formed later.

आदि दारु सबसे पहले बना हुआ दारु है जब कि अनुदारु बाद को बनता है ।

Mitosis	सम विभाजन
Meiosis	अर्ध सूत्रण

There are two kinds of cell division. One is mitosis in which the resultant two cells have the same number of chromosomes as the parent cell, the other is meiosis in which the resultant cells have half the number of chromosomes.

कोशिका भाजन के दो प्रकार हैं, एक है सम विभाजन जिसमें नवोत्पन्न दो कोशिकाओं में पित्र्य सूत्र संख्या जननी कोशिका की पित्र्य सूत्र संख्या के बराबर होती है, दूसरा है अर्ध सूत्रण जिसमें नवोत्पन्न कोशिकाओं की पित्र्य सूत्र संख्या आधी होती है ।

APPENDIX I

Members of the Board

1. Dr. P. Maheshwari
2. Dr. D.S. Kothari
3. Dr. Baini Prashad
4. Shri R. Vaidyanathaswamy
5. Dr. J.C. Ghosh
6. Prof. M. Mujeeb
7. Dr. K. Mitra
8. Shri G.J. Somayaji
9. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee
10. Acharya Narendra Deva
11. Shri Kaka Saheb Kalelkar
12. Dr. Jafar Ali Khan 'Asar'
13. Dr. Babu Ram Saxena.

Terms of Reference

1. To implement the resolution of the Central Advisory Board of Education in regard to adoption of international scientific and technical terms in Hindi and in the principal literary languages of India.

2. To lay down the principles according to which the international terms may be adapted to the genius of Indian languages.

3. To make arrangements for the collection of terms current in Indian languages and for coining suitable terms on the basis of Indian languages for branches of knowledge where use of foreign terms may not be suitable.

4. To determine and carry out the policy regarding preparation of standard books on Scientific subjects.

APPENDIX II

Principles laid down by the Board of Scientific Terminology.

1. By international terminology is meant the scientific and technical terms given in the proceedings of the International Council of Scientific Unions from time to time.

2. The Board endorses the views of the University Commission and the Central Advisory Board of Education that, as far as possible, international scientific and technical terms should be used in all books written in Hindi and other principal languages of India. International terms in Geology, Zoology and Botany should be adopted as such.

3. The symbols, signs and formulae used in mathematics and other sciences should be adopted without modification, that is, letters and figures of the Roman alphabet should be used in Hindi.

4. In preparing dictionaries of scientific terminology, the transliteration of the international terms should be given in Devanagari, and then the original in Roman script in brackets. Wherever necessary, a translation and explanation of the term will also be given.

APPENDIX III

Members of the Botany Expert Committee

1. Professor V. B. Shukla—Convener
2. Professor Shri Ranjan
3. Professor M. Sayeedud Din
4. Dr. L. N, Rao
5. Dr. S. K. Pande